

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. JAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and climates, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5th, 1888.

THE beginning of a new year is generally considered an appropriate time for turning over new leaves and forming new resolutions. It may not be amiss, therefore, if we advise the Brazilian slaveholder to begin the new year in so just and proper a manner. He has been a condemned man before the bar of modern civilization for many years, and the sentence of that civilization, more enlightened and humane than his predecessors, is being slowly but irresistibly enforced against him. There now remain but two or three years, at best, in which he may in some measure satisfy the demands of this civilization voluntarily, and the quicker that is done the better will his record be. He will never be able to establish a character for humanity and just intentions, for he has held on to the barbarous institution of slavery too long, and has resisted the effort to break the chains of human slavery too vigorously to enable him to now pose as a philanthropist. We shall not, therefore, appeal to him on moral grounds, nor promise him any rewards beyond the material ones which have thus far furnished the ruling motives of his life. It is not altogether flattering to ourselves to admit that while we abolitionists have been urging the substitution of free labor for slave labor on economic grounds, no planter has paid the slightest attention to our argument. He has considered us as the- orists, visionaries and agitators. As soon, however, as a few prominent planters try the experiment and announce their adhesion to the free labor party, scores of others at once follow their lead and begin to make the transformation. The purely selfish motive of personal advantage is clearly the only one which has a deciding influence in the question, and it is this one alone which we would hold up as an inducement for the immediate emancipation of slaves. Periods of transformation are always critical, and the sooner they are brought to an end the better it must surely be for all the parties interested. The great objection to gradual emancipation—aside from its injustice—is the prolongation of this unavoidable crisis, and the incurring of many incidental and secondary losses which would never be known under immediate emancipation. Certain losses and difficulties must be experienced, and it is clear that the quicker they are met and settled the earlier will the planter be ready to make use of all the advantages which the new regime may offer. Slavery must go; that is decided. The most intelligent planters of São Paulo are recognizing this fact, and they are also

waking up to the no less important fact that the first men in the new field of free labor will be the first to recover from any losses incident to the change, and the first to reap profit from the new system. We shall not call them philanthropists, but we may call them wise for their day and generation. They know, as every intelligent thinker must know, that the first men who replace their slaves with free and well-paid laborers will not only escape the losses and vexations which must eventually come, but they will be in a position to reap profit from the very embarrassments of their less progressive neighbors. The beginning of this new year, therefore, is the most opportune moment that will ever be known in this country's history for a resolution to at once free the slave and replace him with a free, paid laborer.

THE latter half of the year just past has been a period of complaints for all interested in the coffee trade. The representatives of the planters have been complaining that the exporters were unduly depressing the market; these complained of the stubbornness of holders in refusing to accept the position and pointed out the great decrease in consumption as proved by stocks abroad; the brokers generally complained that no business doing was ruining them and finally some of our speculators are known to have been losers to such an extent that we have heard it confidently stated that all, and more, of the profits made in speculation abroad by Rio, has been lost. July was extremely quiet and only on the 19th did brokers give quotations, viz., Ordinary 1st at 135500 per arroba, with exchange at 22 3/4, which were again withdrawn on the 25th. The total shipments in July were only some 13,000 bags, an unprecedented feature in the Rio coffee trade. Prices continued nominal up to August 11th when Ordinary 1st was quoted at 115500 per arroba and exchange 22 3/4. This decline produced some demand, which was almost immediately checked by holders, who advanced their ideas, and the total shipments on August were only 70,000 bags. Thus in two months the total shipments were only 83,000 bags, a ridiculously small amount, and a clear proof that consuming markets were strongly resisting the pretensions of Brazil. On September 17th quotations were reduced to 115500 for Ordinary first, with exchange at 22 3/4, and these continued to the end of the month. The September shipments were 111,500 bags. On October 8th there was a further reduction of 200 rs. per arroba on coffee and exchange was unchanged; some business ensued, but the demand slackened and on October 28th Ordinary first was quoted at 115050 and exchange at 22 3/4. The shipments in October were 216,120 bags. On November 3rd another decline of 200 rs. was quoted, with exchange unchanged, which was followed on the 10th by yet another and Ordinary 1st was quoted at 105450, with exchange only slightly higher. A considerable business was done, but news from the United States checked the demand and again on December 1st prices were quoted lower, viz., 95850 for Ordinary first, with exchange, however, quoted at 23 1/16. This last quotation was changed to 105150 on the 3rd. The shipments in November were 209,461 bags, with a considerable quantity sold and carried over for December. A further advance of 200 rs. per arroba was quoted on December 12th, and exchange also advanced to 23 5/16. On December 16th brokers quoted Ordinary 1st at 105550 and exchange at 23 7/16, since when there has been no change in coffee, but exchange closed at 23 3/4. The December shipments were 224,260 bags. The decline in prices from the highest point reached in June has

been about 45000 per arroba, a loss so serious that considerable distrust is manifest, and has been, unfortunately, too well justified in some cases. From our rapid summary it is clear that nothing but complaints could arise, although we are informed that some of our coffee brokers have done far from badly through re-sales as the market fluctuated. Our usual tables will give the details for the calendar year. As to the present crop we have received estimates that there remains up country from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bags, and as receipts are now certainly showing an increase, we consider the estimates as correct. Estimates are furnished us of the 1888-89 crops, and these vary from 4,500,000 to 6,000,000 (H) bags for Rio and 2,750,000 to 3,500,000 bags for Santos; opinions that we consider reliable fix the first at 5,000,000 bags and the latter at 3,000,000 bags. This is a very large supply, and must mean low prices in consuming markets. As is usual there are many reports of drought, etc., from the interior, but they come from suspected quarters; capital is also being made of the emancipation movement in S. Paulo. It seems certain that the number of slaves will be much reduced, but the flow of immigration to the province is satisfactorily increasing, and we do not suppose that there is any particular reason why a colonist, or immigrant, should not gather coffee as well, if not better, than a slave. The past year has furnished some strong lessons to Brazil relative to its coffee crop; let all interested in the welfare of the country hope they will prove to be salutary.

THE PAST YEAR.

THE year 1887 has been an unusually eventful one. It has witnessed important changes in the current political history of the country, renewed and successful attempts to hasten the great social and economic revolution involved in the abolition of slavery, an exceptionally short coffee crop, and serious disasters in business. These recent years will probably be hereafter known as a great crisis in Brazilian history; but whether as the turning point to an era of new national prosperity, or the beginning of the death struggle, no one can now affirm. It may be said that the issue between the reactionary, non-progressive elements of colonial and slaveholding Brazil on the one side, and the liberal, progressive spirits of a more modern and more enlightened civilization, on the other, has now been fairly joined. If the former wins the day, the result can not be otherwise than fatal to Brazilian progress; if the latter wins, however, the way is opened for a new industrial and commercial life, for liberal ideas and aspirations, and for such a revision and reformation of the political institutions of the country as will place her fairly on the high road to a prosperous and happy future.

Among the more serious happenings of the year, that of the Emperor's illness, and slow recovery has occupied a very large part of public attention and solicitude. His Majesty fell ill on the morning of February 28th with what his physicians called congestion of the liver and fever. A partial cure was effected, but on April 2nd chills and fever made their appearance, which continued for many weeks with more or less regularity. He was first removed to Agaa's Claret on April 11th, then to the S. Christóvão palace in this city on April 27th, and then to Tijuca on May 1st. Substantial gains in health and strength were secured at this place, but the slow progress made rendered it advisable that a trip to Europe for rest and treatment should be taken. The Princess Imperial and family, then absent in Europe, were recalled and arrived in this city on June 7th, on the

20th the necessary leave of absence was asked from the General Assembly, and on June 30th the Emperor and Empress embarked on the French packet *Gironde* for Lisbon. The ensuing reports of his health have been contradictory and unsatisfactory. It was generally known that His Majesty's mind was also affected, but this has been officially concealed and disputed. At the end of the year the Emperor and Empress were spending the winter in the south of France, and His Majesty's health was reported to be very greatly improved.

The administration of public affairs during the year has remained in the hands of the cabinet presided over by Barão de Cote-gipe, though several changes have occurred in its composition. The conflict between the government and certain military officers, over an assumed right of officers to publish articles in the newspapers at will, which arose in 1886, culminated in the forced resignation of the minister of war, Alfredo Chaves, on February 12th. The question was finally settled by a withdrawal of the government, leaving the officers masters of the situation. On May 10th a reorganization of the cabinet was effected by the resignation of Antonio Prado, minister of agriculture, who had been elected senator, the transfer of Ribeiro da Luz from the department of justice to that of war, and of McDowell from the department of marine to that of justice, and the appointment of two new members, viz.: Rodrigo da Silva as minister of agriculture and Castrioto as minister of marine. On July 20th the minister of empire, Barão de Mamoré, was compelled to resign through a controversy with his own political friends, and Manoel Portella was appointed to the vacancy. In the ensuing confirmatory election in Pernambuco, Portella was defeated by his former opponent, Joaquim Nabuco, the well-known abolition leader, and thus lost both seat and portfolio. The vacancy has not yet been filled. The ministry has never been a popular one, but its political strength in the Chamber and its indifference to criticism and defeat in the Senate, has enabled it to retain its place. It is strongly reactionary in temper and sentiment, and is bitterly opposed to all the measures advocated by the younger and more advanced men of the country.

By the provisions of the legislative act of June 20th, granting license to the Emperor to go abroad, the Princess Imperial was constituted Regent during his absence. She entered upon the discharge of her official duties immediately upon the Emperor's departure, and has since filled that high position with great credit to herself and to the apparent satisfaction of her subjects. At the outset, the resignation of the cabinet was placed in her hands, but Premier Cote-gipe was requested to remain in power as before, and has done so.

The regular sessions of the General Assembly were formally opened on May 3rd and were continued, with four prorogations, until October 15th. There were no laws of importance enacted, aside from the customary budget laws, but there were many important discussions on various dominating questions, such as emancipation, military affairs, decentralization, and reforms in provincial and municipal government. The settlement of these questions is apparently beyond the will and grasp of the present government and its supporters in the lower house, but the discussions which have arisen in the Senate and in the public press demonstrate an impending purpose to force them to an early consideration. The cabinet reports showed the usual deficits in the years recently closed, and the budget for the ensuing year promises no better result, the visible deficit being no less than 13,872,395,000 as voted, which will be considerably increased by the open credits and special credits voted but not included in the tables. A special credit of 18,000,000 was voted to continue certain railways and to complete the trans-provincial line in Rio Grande do Sul during the next five years. A gross sum of 1,200,000 was also voted to pay off the Duke of Saxe who has been drawing 75,000 a year from the Treasury as husband of the deceased Princess D. Leopoldina. Aside from these measures the sessions were occupied with trivial bills and debates.

(To be continued.)

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the Itana line has been interrupted for some days.

—The Camis Urbanas tramway, which of this city carried 104,841 passengers on the 24th and 25th ult.

—On the 16th ult., a credit for 1,900,000\$ was opened at the Treasury for the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan railway [government line.]

—It is expected that the section of the Mogiana extension between Fimca and Jaguara will be inaugurated sometime during the current month.

—At Pinheirópolis, S. Paulo, a large venomous snake was recently found in the chimney of a locomotive on the Itana line. The notice does not mention whether the engine was in service or not.

—On the 17th ult., credits were opened by the Treasury for 900,000\$ and 2,300,000\$; the first for the Bahia and S. Francisco railway extension and the other for the Recife and S. Francisco extension and the Caruaru branch.

—On the 28th ult., the Leopoldina company paid into the provincial treasury of Rio de Janeiro the sum of 10,562,538\$133, and the definite transfer of the Cantagallo railway to the Leopoldina company was signed by the provincial authorities.

—On the 2nd a telegram received from the superintendent of the Great Western of Brazil railway, to the representative here, announced that traffic had been inaugurated on 34 kilometres of the Timbalão branch, and that the rails were laid to Timbalão.

—The S. Paulo papers call attention to the railway freights in Brazil by a statement that the astronomical instruments recently received there paid only 60\$ freight from York, England, to Santos, a journey of 24 days, and 90\$ from Santos to S. Paulo, a journey of four hours.

—The Great Southern Railway, of Buenos Aires, has recently been sentenced to pay \$90,000 damages to the family of Dr. Samuel Pongetti, who was injured on that line. It is to pay \$15,000 in lawyer's fees besides. When are Brazilian railways to be held responsible for such injuries?

—The minister of agriculture has advised the *fiscal* of the São Paulo railway that while the government knew and approved of the extra extension allowed for the *arru* inches to cover the increased cost of traffic, it now expects the company to charge only for the actual distance over which freight is carried.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 23rd ult. says the Leopoldina railway company has paid 100,000\$ into the Minas provincial treasury, the tax on the transfer to it of the Ponte Nova to Natividade concession. It is said that the acquisition of the concession only cost 50,000\$, so that the Leopoldina paid twice the price of the transfer in taxes.

—On the 22nd ult., the minister of agriculture issued invitations to the fiscal engineers of the railways in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Minas Geraes to meet in this city on a day to be fixed by the director of the D. Pedro II railway to consider a modification of tariffs on this road, and the establishment of a central clearing house (*contaduría*).

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway held on the 29th ult., it was decided to increase the capital by 6,000,000\$ to acquire the concession with an interest guarantee from the province of Minas Geraes of a line from Santa Rita de Jacutinga to Lavras, and to extend the present road to the former place.

—The S. Paulo provincial government has formally accepted the offer of the Mogiana company to release the province from the guarantee given in 1872 on the line from Campinas to Casa Branca with a loan to Campinas. The company has repaid all the interest guarantee advanced at the outset. The guarantee was for 7 per cent. on a capital of 5,100,000\$.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the government representative in Europe that he does not approve of the employment of an advocate and consulting engineer in London and representative in Rio de Janeiro by the Comde d'Ala, Western of Brazil and Alagás companies. The next step will probably be that of ordering the discharge of all office boys.

—On the 25th ult., the *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the English bankers demanded a mortgage on the Leopoldina branch (Cantagallo) prior to loaning the 2,000,000\$, of which so much has been removed; and that the Banco Internacional and Banco Rural had guaranteed 8,000,000\$ to the Treasury here, who will take over the operation, after the company has settled with the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has granted the concession of a railway from a suitable point on the Príncipe de Grão Pará railway to the municipality of Cebolas.

—The government has approved several modifications in the tariff of the Recife and S. Francisco line, viz.: 30% abatement in the rate on sugar, 10% on cereals and horticultural products, 20% more on the raw material, fuel and fertilizers destined for the sugar estates (making a total reduction of 40%) and 20% on passengers. Here as in other things, the favors are almost wholly in the interests of the planter.

—A new time table went into operation on the Cantagallo line on the 30th inst. The daily passenger train now leaves Niterói at 7 a.m., and returning leaves Nova Friburgo at 11:27 a.m. A special extension train will be run between Niterói and Nova Friburgo on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Nova Friburgo at 5 a.m. and Niterói at 3:15 p.m. The tickets will be valid for 8 days on the same trains. The *barca* will leave Rio one hour previous to the departure of the train.

COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee at Santos in December amounted to 142,661 bags.

—The coffee planters near Laranjal, São Paulo, have resolved to liberate their slaves, over 300 in all, and to pay them wages hereafter of from 60\$ to 100\$ per annum.

—We are assured through perfectly reliable sources that the recent reports about injury to the São Paulo coffee crop by drought are purely imaginary. The crop still promises to be an unusually large one.

—Regarding the customary complaints from the coffee plantations, it is pleasing to note that rains have immediately followed all the announcements of drought. This year, Providence will shoulder none of the blame for short crops!

—Regarding the future crop of 1888 *O Leopoldino*, of the city of Leopoldina, Minas, publishes the following lines: The burning sun of recent days has considerably damaged the coffee trees, at least a quarter part of the promised crop being completely lost; and if the weather does not improve, and if there be not some rain, in a few days more the coffee crop will be reduced to a small quantity, and the corn crop completely destroyed.—*O País*, Dec. 27th.

—The burning sun of the past days has caused great damage to planters, the crops of maize and rice, planted early, are already very much damaged. An enormous quantity of new coffee has also fallen. This fact which is always observed in large crops, is not to be attributed to the sun, for the trees have abundant leaves, and have well resisted the rigor of the weather; it is due to the abundance of the fruit, the more developed grains preventing the more recent from growing. The fruit can never correspond to the blossom, and the crop will be much reduced, as it is estimated by this letter.—*O Município*, S. João de Nepomuceno, Minas, 25th Dec.

—A telegram received in Brussels says that a famine is apprehended among the native laboring population in Java in consequence of the great deficiency in the coffee crop. Reports are current that the Minister of the Colonies will propose a bill for the separation of the Netherlands and Java finances. Public attention is more and more directed to the unfavorable condition of the Java coffee crop, which will only yield one-third of the quantity of former years. The loss sustained in consequence of this decreased crop will chiefly affect the native population of Java, as the governmental loss will be a great extent refunded by the enormous advances in the coffee prices. The government only pays 0.14 per cent to the natives, so that about 0.10,000,000 less will be payable this year. This decrease will involve impoverishment and a general depression of trade in Java, and it is urged that the government should take measures, either by increasing the usual rate of 0.14 per cent, or by some other means, to render financial help to the natives. In connection with the present unfavorable condition of the Java trade generally a former Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Van Bismarck Wankers, has published a pamphlet, in which he ascribed all the depression to the system of free trade. He points out that in 1871-73 the average exports from Java amounted to 174 million kilos sugar, of which 150 million kilos went to Holland, whereas in 1886-87 against 364 million kilos to foreign countries only one-third of a million was shipped to Holland, and he maintains that both the abolition of the differential duties and the free disposal of their crops allowed to the government sugar contractors has caused the ruin of the Dutch colonial sugar market, and the sad financial catastrophes which have occurred.—*Times of Ceylon*.

published premises by a compr England a legislation, t eage is so st proper to tra views on a qu Dr. Silva Ce "Is it possi current in Engli We think not. By an express civil law, roads a property is, this w. of Book 2, tit. 26, § as energetic in its sy flexible in its practical e of April 26th, 1857, law No. 641 of June 26th, scribes the following rules: a) Railways served by managed by the state, or by roads; b) Railways are inalienab c) Railways and their anne subject to any suit (*ações*). Now, in the language of juricons property is not in trade, and can only (merchies) or alienated by legislative action (Const. of the Empire, Art. 15 § 15); it not being licit to hypothecate that which cannot be disposed of, the consequence is that in Brazil the issue of documents that involve a mortgage under the conditions sup posed, is a flagrant violation of native law, under it double authorization." It will appear therefore that debentures of Brazilian railways depend almost entirely upon the good faith of the directors; legally they seem to be nothing more than promissory notes, without the security granted similar documents in England and the United States. Investors would do well to carefully examine into this question before compromising themselves with companies, where a change of direction might cause serious losses and heavy expenses.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The city of Santos has been declared free from small-pox.

—The province of Ceará is complaining of a prolonged drought.

—The town of Tietê, São Paulo, is reported to have liberated all its slaves on Christmas.

—The S. Paulo water works company has increased its water rates, to the general discontent of the public.

—The equatorial and spectroscopic for the "Ponte Grande" observatory at São Paulo, ordered by Gen. Conto Magalhães, have arrived.

—The city of Sorocaba, São Paulo, celebrated Christmas day by granting 460 letters of liberty and thus freeing all its slaves. It was a very worthy celebration of the day.

—There were 14 baptisms at Campos on Christmas day, of which 6 are described as of legitimate children. Are our Brazilian friends satisfied with this proportion?

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 29th ult. notes a case of small-pox at the immigrants' hospital, and says it is due to the shamefully dirty and unsanitary condition of that establishment.

—The local press reports that a meeting of general and provincial deputies, and planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro will be held on the 15th inst., to further examine the labor question.

—Dr. Campos Salles, and some of his neighbors at Jahu, São Paulo, have liberated all their slaves unconditionally. Many other planters have engaged to free their slaves at the end of the current year.

—According to the *Provincia da Pará* the total number of deaths in Pará during the month of November was 206, of which 15 were from beriberi, 9 from yellow fever, 4 from small-pox and 16 from measles.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th ult. reports from Rio Grande do Sul that Visconde de Aguiaredo had applied to the provincial assembly for a guarantee of 7 per cent. currency, or 6 per cent. gold, on a capital of 5,000,000\$ for the establishment of a bank there. The matter was referred to a special committee.

and do Commercio committee that investigation at the Pará short appears to be appears there is no one

cial elections on the 28th ult., of Rio de Janeiro the late leader of ay in the provincial assembly met with minions defeat. Rio de Janeiro seems at to have recognized the fact that there is too much Sozza in its political direction.

—The *Diário de Campinas* says that five slaves fled from the plantation of Sr. A. E. de Toledo Lima, of Mogi-mirim, on the 26th ult. Two slave-hunters (*capangas do mato*) were sent after them. A fight ensued, in which one of the slave-hunters was killed and the other wounded. The fugitives then continued their flight.

—The old Berings fort at the entrance to the river at Santos is becoming a serious encumbrance. The minister of war does not approve of keeping a garrison of one soldier there, while the provincial authorities want some one put in charge to protect the property. The minister thinks a "pensioner" might do.

—A Pará provincial law dated November 28th last imposes an annual tax of 5,000\$ on any one that deals in tickets of lotteries to be drawn in the capital of the empire, or in the province of Rio de Janeiro. Quite correct; home industries must be protected and Parisians restricted to their own private gambling schemes.

—A Campinas, S. Paulo, planter placed a Portuguese mason in the stocks, as they have already noticed. The mason brought suit against the planter, and the planter brought suit against the mason for damaging a chattel, or slave. Both have been tried and both have been acquitted by the jury! Now the question arises what was all the row about?

—A telegram received here on the 28th ult. from Macaé says that the president of the province of Alagoas had abolished the tax of 300 rs. per sack heretofore charged for examining cotton, which it is claimed was levied for the benefit of three experts nominated by the commercial association of Macaé, and of a fourth party who is designated as a *fiscal*.

—The *Diário de Santos* publishes the following municipal receipts and expenditures in the city of Santos during the decade 1877—1887:

	Receipts	Expenditures
Ordinary	1,904,059\$191	2,116,204\$231
Extraordinary...	539,706 694.	244,623 881
	2,443,765\$885	2,360,828\$112

—On the 22nd ult. a Campinas jury acquitted a Brazilian planter, accused of assault and battery by a poor Portuguese, under circumstances which colonists will do well to bear in mind. During the trial the defendant's lawyer appealed to the prejudices of the jury by reminding them that his client is "a Brazilian of the first rank," while the complainant is a Portuguese whom everyone despises. It is difficult to understand how a court could permit such language to a jury.

—We see by a São Paulo exchange that Con selheiro Bernardo Avelino Gavão Pereira has offered to free all his slaves, numbering 88, if the imperial government will pay him one half their value in 5% bonds and give him their labor for three years. Liberal, certainly! As many of Gavão Pereira's neighbors and friends are freeing their slaves unconditionally, and without even asking a favor from the government, perhaps this São Paulo Rip Van Winkle had better open his eyes and make another offer.

LOCAL NOTES

—What in the world is a *slipping* car?

—A decree dated on the 23rd ult. grants John Gordon permission to prospect for gold and iron in the municipality of Prado, province of Bahia.

—The *Journal* of the 29th declares that the bishop of Pará received no subscriptions from recently created noblemen for the Papal jubilee.

—A custom house official endeavoring to strike a match, lighted the whole box on the 27th ult., and the local press says "it was almost an accident."

—On the 27th ult. the admirers of a priest, who is also a deputy, offered him his portrait, but as he was not in the city he was advised of the presentation by telegram.

—The first steamer, the *Catania*, of the recently projected German line between New York and Brazilian ports, left the former place on the 23rd ult. It is intended to make the service monthly for the present.

—There is a factory of artificial wines and liquors in this city which appears to have adopted Mercury as patron saint and trademark. It is one of the most appropriate adoptions that we have ever been permitted to notice.

—There is an alarming rumor mentioned in the *Journal* of the 25th ult. An enthusiastic, persevering and influential diplomat is going to knock down the Sugar Loaf! There is no resisting such a combination of dynamic power as is combined in the person of this diplomat.

—The Protestants of this city have recently acquired a clerical convert in the vicar of one of the urban parishes. We do not know how far the grand father's conscience led to his change of faith, but his immediate marriage arouses a suspicion that matrimony played no inconsiderable part in it.

—Telegrams from the various provinces appear to show that the liberals have been generally victorious in the provincial elections, and the government ticket for a senator from Bahia is said to be seriously compromised. In Alagoas the government candidate for the General Assembly was defeated.

—A Havas telegram of the 22nd ult. tells us that owing to a crop failure in Kansas a famine is now raging in that state. The Havas people, however, fail to tell us what kind of a crop it is which is likely to fail in December. Perhaps the winter wheat is injured and the people are taking "famines" on starvation.

—The local press on the 27th ult. state that the 17th battalion of regulars have embarked at Rio Grande do Sul, bound for the province of S. Paulo. The steamer bringing the battalion touched at Santos, but the troops were brought on to Rio, and will proceed hence to S. Paulo. Mysterious are the ways of governments.

—On the 22nd the minister of agriculture addressed an important circular to the presidents of provinces regarding the elimination from the registry books of slaves declared free under conditions. It appears to us that the protection of the emancipation fund, less than the rights of the slaves, has produced this circular.

—There were 4,073 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of November, of which 2,550 were Italians, 1,142 Portuguese and 120 Spanish. About half of these went to the province of S. Paulo. In the same month 124 passed through for Santos and S. Francisco, and 662 left this port for other countries.

—The police delegate charged with investigating the question of the presentation of cancelled notes taken from the week of the *Bahia*, reported on the 20th ult. His report is very long and strongly implicates the accused parties, and on the strength of it three persons have been arrested in Pernambuco, as compromised in the business. The delegate claims that the marks of cancellation were removed by some chemical process.

—An exchange says that an official of the United States government, who has been studying up the question of developing American commerce in Central and South America, has come to the conclusion that the establishment of a parcels post system would do much to increase such a trade. If our experience with the mails from the United States during the past year is any criterion, no one will try the parcels post more than once.

—A novelty in the way of clubs was inaugurated by the high-life members of the Club Gaunabarense on Christmas-eve. A Christmas tree was mounted and Tom, Dick and Harry were invited to go and see it at 18000 per head. Why does not the Beethoven Club try something similar? We do not propose a Christmas tree for obvious reasons, but the directory might show off the recent addition to their fine art gallery, and perhaps many of the vice-president's admirers would gladly pay 1\$ to look at his portrait.

—A local colleague has discovered that in California God is called "Soto" and in Canada, "Birt."

—Recent telegrams from Chili report an alarming increase in the number of cholera cases in Santiago and Valparaiso.

—The American packet *Finance* left Newport News for Brazil on the 1st inst., and the *Advance* is expected to arrive here on the 8th.

—There are rumors afloat of a special session of the General Assembly in March. Two sessions in one year will be more than an epidemic of cholera.

—The rains of the last two or three days appear to have extended over a large area and will probably dispel the planter's fears, for a time, as to another short coffee crop.

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—Senator Taunay has addressed a circular letter to the people of Santa Catharina, which province he represents in the Senate, asking that they liberate all their slaves during the current year.

—Telegraphic advices dated on the 31st state that in the preceding 24 hours there had been 90 new cases of cholera and 34 deaths in Valparaiso, and 56 new cases and 16 deaths in Santiago, Chili.

—Telegrams from Rome state that on the 31st ult. the Brazilian pilgrims had arrived there for the Jubilee, and that a very large number of bishops were assembled. How about the respective flocks?

—The *Diario Official* of the 29th ult. contains the text of the international sanitary convention signed here on November 25th last between the Brazilian, Argentine and Uruguayan plenipotentiaries and also the regulations for its execution.

—A telegram from Milan announces that Giacchi has engaged Aileini Patti and Coquelon for a South American season. It was announced a long time ago that Gran and Alhey had arranged for Patti's tour in this part of the world, but perhaps Milan knows better.

—It is interesting to note that the picture of the statue of Gen. San Martin which Mr. C. E. Chris gives in his article on our Platine neighbors in the November *Harper's*, was taken from a photograph of the D. Pedro I statue in this city. Mr. Chris was a member of that almost forgotten flying commission which visited this coast, a couple of years ago, for the purpose of acquiring information which is not to be found in consular reports, in which quest it appears to have been singularly successful.

—The chief of police has instructed his subordinates to use the greatest vigilance in spotting public gambling houses, and to send in a detailed report of all persons frequenting them, with their occupations, or professions. They are required to specially note all public officials found in such houses. This is an excellent thing to do, but should not the police go just one step further. There are said to be many private gambling houses in this city, which are not one whit better than the public ones. Should not these be shadowed also?

—Marañão seems to be a nice province. A paper dated there on the 26th November states that a farmer, near a place called Barily, was persecuted by his neighbors' hogs and finally shot once. He was injured by two men to show them the murdered sow lay, when they carried the unfortunate man into the woods and proceeded to slay him alive. A son of the victim appeared on the scene and by a lucky shot killed both of the scoundrels while napping in their horrible task, but the farmer died from the effects of his injuries.

—The irrepressible Sant'Anna Nery has now got into the *Economiste Français*, where he demonstrates (December 3) that the province of Pará annually exports 158 francs per capita of population, against 100 francs in the Argentine Republic and 70 francs 60 centimes in the United States. We do not know where Sant'Anna gets his figures, but if they are true and the obvious deductions are correct, Pará ought to be one of the richest and most prosperous places in the world. It puzzles us to know why the people there complain so much of hunger, and that companies have to be subsidized to furnish them beef and fish to eat.

—A provincial exchange says that it is proposed to build an edifice in this city for classical concerts at an estimated cost of 230,000\$. We can not positively verify the report, but there is no doubt in the world about the urgent necessity of such an institution. Perhaps some people may think that nine-tenths of the population of this city would be better served by having something to do, a little more to eat and wear, and better habits to live in, but that is a very materialistic and barbarous view of the matter. Just now the people need music far more than full stomachs and whole shirts—so let them have it! Music is considered to be an indication of refined tastes and polished manners—especially classical music—therefore the more we have of it, the better credit will we enjoy.

—A local colleague has discovered that in California God is called "Soto" and in Canada, "Birt."

—Recent telegrams from Chili report an alarming increase in the number of cholera cases in Santiago and Valparaiso.

—The American packet *Finance* left Newport News for Brazil on the 1st inst., and the *Advance* is expected to arrive here on the 8th.

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—On the 25th ult. Sr. José Maria da Costa presented to the judge of the 5th criminal district a petition indicating the municipal chamber of this city for various sins of omission and commission. The judge declared himself asleep, "for he had a private interest in the decision of the question in which some of his friends are concerned." Would it not be just as well for this judge to retire from business?

—On the 28th ult. the vicar of the Engenho Novo ward of this city was called before the judge of the 10th criminal district, charged with harboring a runaway slave. The charge was not proved, and as it appears the slave was illegally registered, some abolitionists arranged for his liberty there and then. The plaintiff, and supposed owner of the slave, was so persecuted by the laughter and fun of his opponents that he took refuge in the first shop he came upon after leaving the court.

—The first application for government aid to slave-owners has been made by Conselheiro Gaviao Peixoto, of S. Paulo. It appears the Sarda-Catigipe, 28th September, 1855, emancipation law provided that the planters who free their slaves are entitled to receive one-half of the value of these in government 5 per cent. stock, provided they agree to admit no slave labor on their plantations. The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted, and the national debt is likely to be generously increased if all the philanthropic planters follow Sr. Peixoto's move.

—The jerk-beef dealers of Montevidéu have organized a *festa*, an enthusiastic *festa*, to welcome the Uruguayan plenipotentiary, who succeeded in convincing the Brazilian experts that jerk-beef contains no cholera germs. Now, the Rio Grande do Sul beef men are clamoring for this minister's scalp, together with those of his colleagues and if Rio Grande threatens to secede, the government here will be in a tight place. Rio Grande does not want River Plate beef introduced into the empire; the government has allowed this to come in, cholera to the contrary notwithstanding, and half language is sure to ensue.

On the 1st November last the United States possessed \$1,050,681,750 in gold and silver coin and bullion, of which \$506,810,446 was in circulation. The amount of paper currency in circulation, including bullion certificates, was \$866,461,623. Of this amount the greenback currency figures at \$324,204,950, and the national bank circulation at \$209,643,294.

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tury, has not undertaken
stive study, nor a technical
Brazilian railways, but simply to
general features and surroundings
ach statistical information as the
ealers care to know. The informa-
tion given is just what people in England and the
United States are daily inquiring after, and we
take pleasure therefore in recommending this
little brochure to their attention.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 4th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 81 per £1 stg. 54 55 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1837
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 89

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 23 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 87 1/2 cts.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 47 25 cts.
Value at \$1.00 [24.80 per £1 stg.] in Brazilian
currency [paper] 2 1/2
Value of £1 sterling 10 1/2

EXCHANGE.

December 23.—Official rates at the banks were 23 1/2 on London, 404 on Paris and 501-502 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28130-28140 on New York, but late in the day the English Bank fixed 23 1/2 on London. Business was reported at 23 1/2-23 1/2 on London, 23 1/2-23 1/2 on head offices for bank, and commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2. Commercial francs 100, and bank on London 500. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108 3/4, no buyers.

December 24.—The Banco Commercial posted 23 1/2 and the Banco Internacional 23 1/2 on London; the other banks had no official rates. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2. There was very little doing. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108 3/4, no buyers.

December 26.—The Banco Internacional was still officially at 23 1/2, the others at 23 1/2. Business was doing to a moderate extent at 23 1/2-23 1/2 bank sterling, and at 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23 1/2-23 1/2, and bank francs 104. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108 3/4, no buyers.

December 27.—Official rates are unchanged, viz: 23 1/2-23 1/2 on London, 404-407 on Paris and 501-502 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28130-28140 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 23 1/2, and there was an official quotation direct at 23 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 108 3/4, no buyers.

December 28.—There are no changes in official rates at the banks. Brokers reported business at 23 1/2-23 1/2 bank sterling, and at 23 1/2-23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2, with very little doing, and commercial francs were reported at 327, 308 and 400. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 3/4.

December 29.—The Banco Commercial was still drawing at 23 1/2, the other banks were officially at 23 1/2. Business to a small extent was reported in bank sterling on bankers at 23 1/2-23 1/2, and from second hands at 23 1/2. Bank on Paris 404, and commercial sterling was quoted at 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 23 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 108 3/4, closing with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 3/4.

December 30.—The Banco Commercial still maintained the rate of 23 1/2 on London. Business was reported in bank sterling at 23 1/2-23 1/2 and at 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2 for commercial, with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 3/4.

December 31.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and the market very quiet. Business was reported at 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2, but on head office, in bank sterling, and 23 1/2, 23 1/2 and 23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23 1/2-23 1/2. The tendency is said to be towards lower rates, after the turn of the year, as dividends fall due, and money is expected to return from the northern ports. Sovereigns sold at 108 3/4, bought at 108 3/4, and closed with buyers at 108 3/4, sellers at 108 3/4 for cash.

110,116 bags weighing 6,66,962 kilogrammes.

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Lomb u. od. Antwerp für die <i>Alumina</i>	6,500
Hamburg Ger. sh. <i>Alumina</i>	2,500

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.

A. R.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags in which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during six months of crop-years.

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	454,392	607,147	520,260
Baltimore	26,224	146,977	230,046
Hampden Roads f. o.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f. o.	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	4,293
Savannah	..	..	3,660
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	66,834	130,347	195,951
Galveston	5,159	34,397	35,098
Port Eads f. o.	..	..	..
Total	563,599	1,188,869	1,088,158

Channel f. o.	..	17,090	3,900
Havre	12,147	74,011	69,019
Antwerp	35,824	58,556	79,564
North of Europe & Baltic	47,509	237,278	350,260
England	49,334	151,664	85,569
Bordeaux	1,119	2,667	11,341
Lisbon f. o.	14,098	27,804	..
Gibraltar f. o.	..	13,086	..
Portugal	100	86	755
Mediterranean	58,079	198,119	247,501
Total	183,308	774,604	719,860

Canada	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	23,000	59,277	38,900
River Plate & West Coast	28,260	37,100	26,362
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	51,260	96,377	65,262

United States	563,599	1,188,869	1,088,158
Europe	183,308	774,604	719,860
Elsewhere	51,260	96,377	65,262
Total	798,167	2,063,850	1,873,280

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for the years.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,163,267	1,591,002	1,775,136
Baltimore	143,840	345,038	451,319
Hampden Roads f. o.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f. o.	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	5,000
Savannah	..	..	5,620
Mobile	..	..	20,380
New Orleans	128,460	244,835	317,398
Galveston	12,590	47,599	7,148
Port Eads f. o.	..	..	7,476
Total	1,450,157	2,230,110	2,648,660

Channel f. o.	31,428	34,280	25,533
Havre	29,108	101,801	107,725
Antwerp	59,974	72,247	125,147
North of Europe & Baltic	103,517	339,104	390,216
England	99,134	164,215	100,391
Bordeaux	7,928	8,830	11,338
Lisbon f. o.	30,068	27,804	..
Gibraltar f. o.	..	13,086	..
Portugal	100	86	755
Mediterranean	123,903	307,053	415,019
Total	601,064	1,090,918	1,193,527

Canada	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	36,104	82,465	78,790
River Plate & West Coast	60,820	57,990	51,770
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	97,229	140,455	130,560

United States	1,450,157	2,230,110	2,648,660
Europe	601,064	1,090,918	1,193,527
Elsewhere	97,229	140,455	130,560
Total	2,148,450	3,461,483	3,972,747

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the last 10 years in bags of 60 lbs.

U. States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total
1887	1,450,157	601,064	2,051,221
1886	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1885	2,648,660	1,193,527	3,842,187
1884	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1883	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1882	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1881	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1880	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1879	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1878	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028
1877	2,230,110	1,090,918	3,321,028

Imports.

Since our last report, with the exception of Flour, the markets have shown great quietness. The flour market has been active, but prices are unchanged, or slightly lower. In pine the only arrival has been a small range of Swedish, but Penamuco. We have received no Kerosene. Lard is unchanged but firm, and German cement is somewhat lower, as is also Rice. Italian corn is quoted as in our last; the principal arrivals from the interior are very unsatisfactory as to the home crop, much of the growing corn having been destroyed by drought.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Glad Tidings, from Baltimore:	
Codons	7,100 lbs.
Castilla	3,691
Rockland	750
Crystal	200
Chesterpike	50
Total	6,791 lbs.

do.

Castilla	2,250 lbs.
Codons	1,000
Silver Spring	800
Mt. Vernon	350
Crystal	750
Total	5,150

New Light, do.

Codons	2,200 lbs.
Castilla	1,000
Silver Spring	1,000
Mt. Vernon	700
Total	4,700

Equator, from River Plate:

2,000 bags	1,000
Total	17,664 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals from date of our last have been about 16,000 lbs. and stock in hand today is estimated to be:

12,500 lbs. American	
1,500 " Trieste	
11,000 " River Plate	
26,000 lbs.	

Broker's quotations are:

Trieste	138.00-158.00
Richmond 1st	15.00-15.00
do 2nd	13.00-14.00
Baltimore 1st	15.00-15.00
do 2nd	14.00-14.75
Western & Ind.	nominal
Chili	nominal
River Plate	10.00-12.00
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	12.00-14.00

Receipts in December were:

16,914 lbs. American	
2,87 " Trieste	
5,773 " River Plate	

against 68,790 " in December, 1886.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts since our last report, nor in December. Brokers quote nominally at 35¢ per box.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and we may quote the market steady at 105 rs. per foot. There were no receipts in December.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 510 doz. per Alcy from Menel, via Penamuco, which we reported sold, to arrive at about 34¢ per doz. We are informed that prices are nominal, and brokers do not furnish quotations.

Kerosene.—No receipts. We may quote at 68¢ per case, for invoice market steady.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,000 kegs per Glad Tidings, 350 per New Light and 1,250 per Scrive, all from Baltimore. Brokers quote today at 36¢ per lb. with the market firm.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 293 tons per James Davidson, from Cardiff to a dealer.

Cement.—Receipts are 5,414 bags per Anverita from Bolognese. We may quote in 48¢ per bag. Cement at 58¢-58.50 and French at 58¢-58.50 per bag.

Rice.—Receipts are some 3,000 bags via Europe, and brokers now quote from second hands at 85¢-87¢ per bag for lots. Receipts of foreign rice were 27,224 bags in 1887, against 29,450 bags in 1886 and 173,268 bags in 1885.

Rosin.—The Glad Tidings brought 221 lbs. from Baltimore. Quotations are unchanged, viz: 58¢-58.50 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 200 cases per Scrive from Baltimore. Quotations from retailers are reported to be unchanged.

Brain.—Receipts are 5,477 bags per Financier from the River Plate. We may quote at 28¢-28.50 per bag for River Plate brain.

Hay.—The Swift brought 1,419 bales to dealers. Brokers continue to quote at 65¢-68¢ per kilo.

Indian Corn.—We may quote River Plate maize at 48¢-48.50 per bag. Receipts have been 1,259 bags per Glad Tidings, and 500 bags per Glad Tidings from the River Plate.

Codfish.—Receipts since our last are a few cases from Europe, and so far as we can learn the market is unchanged.

N. B.—We ask reference to our table of such imports as we usually quote, which gives the monthly receipts may contain errors. In case any of our subscribers should find these errors, we beg that they will advise us, that we may correct the table which we endeavor to make serviceable to the commerce of Rio.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF Sundry Staple Articles at this port.

	Flour (bbls.)	Pitch Pine (feet)	White Pine (feet)
	1887	1886	1885
January	41,568	33,254	57,048
February	40,971	13,474	55,274
March	30,405	24,247	34,627
April	26,264	47,753	11,085
May	24,312	28,079	10,265
June	30,834	36,220	20,168
July	27,810	18,329	33,389
August	41,065	29,235	50,839
September	30,884	55,870	46,504
October	42,604	16,149	16,478
November	39,572	27,089	29,607
December	24,274	66,229	43,710
Totals	425,794	308,588	413,148

	Spruce Pine (feet)	Swedish Pine (doz)	Kerosene (cases)
	1887	1886	1885
January	..	..	227,556
February	..	..	..
March	250,000	..	..
April	55,953	59,416	..
May	..	..	..
June	..	..	..
July	..	..	..
August	..	..	..
September	..	..	..
October	..	..	..
November	..	..	..
December	..	..	..
Totals	305,953	610,110	473,994

	Rosin (bbls)	Lard (packages)	Turpentine (cases)
	1887	1886	1885
January	250	1,491	1,071
February	500	201	690
March	1,005	727	420
April	165	1,005	333
May	631	880	180
June	935	820	275
July	390	645	1,700
August	824	1,491	2,975
September	340	2,855	435
October	560	1,250	600
November	126	2,485	305
December	277	1,085	8,058
Totals	5,797	15,028	8,755

	Codfish (packages)	Coal (tons)	Cement (bbls)
	1887	1886	1885
January	11,471	6,284	13,315
February	6,888	611	7,242
March	7,107	7,630	1,342
April	12,368	5,200	8,241
May	3,359	1,149	2,100
June	1,333	2,824	2,550
July	7,610	8,844	2,570
August	14,240	18,843	7,485
September	6,679	11,118	9,993
October	6,158	1,775	4,190
November	4,110	6,092	4,106
December	3,915	18,540	17,963
Totals	85,327	91,485	73,592

	Hay (bales)	Brnn (bags)	Indian Corn (bags)
	1887	1886	1885
January	6,350	10,014	1,308
February	3,069	11,906	5,450
March	2,103	5,222	10,216
April	100	5,322	10,615
May	18,797	3,795	1,330
June	12,247	2,900	2,570
July	3,028	7,006	6,998
August	5,915	10,648	4,385
September	5,949	9,947	7,811
October	24,490	9,984	2,245
November	2,508	5,321	4,043
December	9,505	3,190	2,025
Totals	92,797	86,075	63,157

	Flour	Cement
	1887	1886
United States	374,508	304,074
Trieste	25,500	15,100
Chili	4,173	3,500
River Plate	73,584	76,380
New Zealand	1,001	1,740
Totals	479,166	410,794

	Lard	Codfish
	1887	1886
United States	50,583	50,036
Trieste	121	104
Totals	50,704	50,140

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23.	
MENEL via Penamuco—Br lug Ahney; 213 tons; Geddes; 69 ds pine to Chr. Hecker & Co.	
DEC. 25.	
CARDIFF—Br lug James Davidson; 198 tons; Norman; 45 ds coal to Brazilian Coal Co.	
DEC. 26.	
BALTIMORE—Amer lug Glad Tidings; 626 tons; Graham; 51 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.	
CONCORDIA—Swed lug Arnesen; 286 tons; Herrefelt; 51 ds; jerked beef to Fris Hermans & Co.	
DEC. 27.	
BALTIMORE—Amer lug New Light; 420 tons; Tonne; 54 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.	
—Amer lug Sofar; 422 tons; Segerman; 44 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.	
DEC. 28.	
ROSARIO—Swed lug Svedin; 350 tons; Whilgren; 24 ds; hay to order.	
DEC. 30.	
ROSARIO—Nor lug Finnvid; 258 tons; Sorensen; 27 ds; hay to order.	
JANUARY 1.	
BOULOGNE—Dan lug Anverita; 569 tons; Sorensen; 40 ds; cement to Avenir, Dale & Co.	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23.	
RAISO—Swed ship <i>Hiltan</i> ; 905 tons; Skagstrom; ballast.	
BARBADOS—Nor lug <i>Lidfield</i> ; 608 tons; Evensen; do.	
PORT EADS—Nor lug <i>Crown Prince</i> ; 950 tons; Weltersten; do.	
NEW ORLEANS—Nor lug <i>Prince Arthur</i> ; 994 tons; Mooroch; do.	
CAPT. TON—Nor lug <i>Plunioff</i> ; 301 tons; Olsen; coffee.	
DEC. 24.	
PENSADELA—Nor lug <i>Helene</i> ; 970 tons; Gjertsen; ballast.	
BARBADOS—Ger lug <i>Rudolphine Burchard</i> ; 280 tons; Dade; do.	
SOUTH WEST PASS—Br lug <i>Melchior</i> ; 146 tons; Smith; do.	
PENAMUCO—Nor lug <i>Phoenix</i> ; 287 tons; Meyer; do.	
DEC. 26.	
BALTIMORE—Amer lug <i>Grey Eagle</i> ; 420 tons; Powell; old iron.	
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE—Nor lug <i>Vals</i> ; 210 tons; Tilland; ballast.	
DEC. 27.	
PORT MORGAN—Br lug <i>Glen Grant</i> ; 753 tons; Critchley; ballast.	
DEC. 28.	
PORT EADS—Br lug <i>Prince Louis</i> ; 1321 tons; Page; ballast.	
DEC. 29.	
NEW YORK—Swed lug <i>Juncos</i> ; 254 tons; Hogstrom; coffee.	
SHIP ISLAND—Br lug <i>Deshaire</i> ; 555 tons; Rowlands; ballast.	
PENSADELA—Amer lug <i>Augustine Kohle</i> ; 508 tons; Steadman; do.	
PENAMUCO—Dutch lug <i>Clara</i> ; 118 tons; Shoning; do.	
MACHIN—Amer lug <i>Jessie McGregor</i> ; 587 tons; Dow; do.	
DEC. 31.	
LONDON F. O.—Nor lug <i>Modesta</i>	

[illegible]

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONVICTED TO
Dec. 23	V. de Pernambuco	Hoare's 261	P. Maxon
	Catagayi Br	Liverpool 23d	Wilson Soto & Co
	Canning Br	Rio Grande 100	Norton, M.W. & Co
	V. de Bahia Pr	Santos 13h	do
	Paraguina Br	do 24d	do
	Birmânia Ital	S.W. do Sul 6	Karl Valen & Co
	Santos Gr	S.W. do Sul 6	J.N. Vincenzi & Co
	Itapetuma Br	Liverpool and	R. Johnson & Co
	Hevelin Br	River Plate 25d	Norton, M.W. & Co
	Kip, Fr, Wilf Gr	Bremen 25d	do
	Paraguina Br	do 25d	H. Stolz & Co
	Neve Br	Santos 21h	Wilson Soto & Co
	Robles Br	Southern 17h	Karl Valen & Co
	Equatoria Pr	do 17h	Royal Mail
	M. Minghetti Ital	River Plate 35d	do
	Taiuna Br	Genoa 22	Mess. Marittimes
	Equatoria Pr	Wellington 22	J.N. Vincenzi & Co
	D'Ed. Galliera It	London 22	Wilson Soto & Co
	Bermânia Ital	River Plate 3d	Walter H. H. & Co
	Paraguina Br	Santos 2h	A. Piatia
	Cent. Gr	Santos 2h	J.N. Vincenzi & Co
	D'Estero Gr	Rio de Janeiro 14d	R. Johnson & Co
	G. Mazzini Ital	Santos 19h	do
		Genoa 25d	J.N. Vincenzi & Co

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARLO
Dec. 24	Tamar Ir	Sonhampton ^a	Sundries
25	Patagonia Br	Vulgaris ^a *	do
26	Brestero Gr	Santos	do
27	V. de Bahia Ir	Thive ^a *	do
28	da Per'Go Br	Santos	do
29	Provence Fr	River Plate	do
30	Santos Gr	Hawang ^a	do
31	Birmau Ital	Santos	do
1	Patagonia Br	Liverpool ^a	do
2	Equatore Ir	Porto Alegre ^a	do
3	Brestero Fr	Marselles ^a *	do
4	Hevelius Ilig	Antwerp ^a *	do
5	Kro. Fr. Wilm Gr	Santos	do
6	Levea Ir	River Plate	do
7	M. Minghetti Ir	do	do
8	Cauni Br	do	do
9	Rubeus Ir	Puenos Aires	do
10	Canning Ir	Porto Alegre ^a	do
11	Herschel Ir	Santos	do
12	Birmau Ital	Genoa ^a *	do
13	P'os di Galiera Ir	do	do
14	Cassio Gr	Hamburg ^a *	do
15	Puenos Aires Gr	Santos	do

NAME	TONNAGE	REPAIRED	WEEK	CONSIGNEE
<i>Americana</i>				
sp Wm. Tapscott	593	Dec. 2	Cardiff	J. H. Bellamy &
lug Glad Tidings	656	26	Baltimore	Leaving &
lk New Light	476	27	Baltimore	Phelps Bros &
lk Serene	472	27	Baltimore	Leaving &
<i>Austrian</i>				
bk British	935	Nov 20	Breastwick	Talavera R. &
<i>British</i>				
sp Wm. Lawlor	1283	Oct 9	Astoria	W. Guimarães &
bk St. Vincent	1377	Nov. 19	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
lk Edinburgh	129	9	Newport	D. Pedro H. R.
sp Sw. Freeman	145	11	Cardiff	Alex. Maitland
lk Eliza	191	21	Cardiff	G. Guilden &
lk Braden	150	21	Cardiff	Royal Mail
lk Anne Lyle	1246	25	Cardiff	Royal Mail
sp Elm & Elm	875	25	Cardiff	Duniver & Co.
bk Annie Burn	817	27	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
sp Andria	659	29	Aquino	In distress
bk Geo. Gillet	108	Dec 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
bk Butcherie	97	7	Cardiff	To order
sp For. Rights	1131	10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
sp Camie	87	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
bk Temple Bar	807	14	Cardiff	Norton, M'w &
bk Sen. Chief	658	15	Rangoon	Smith & Gould
sp Conander	108	16	Indiella	Gas Co.
bg Mary	195	18	Cardiff	Ural, Coal Co.
bg Down	145	21	Gaspé	To order
bg Mary	108	21	Indiella	J. B. Nicolson &
lug Alney	213	23	Memel	C. Hecksher &
<i>Danish</i>				
bk Aurora	560	Jan. 1	Batague	Avenier, D. &
<i>Dutch</i>				
lug Dutch	123	Dec. 2	R. Grande	In distress
<i>French</i>				
lk Alexandre	686	Dec. 15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
sp Barapan	2497	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
sp Ternan. Bravo	1022	19	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
<i>German</i>				
bg ...	288	Dec 2	London	Walter, H. &
bg Alving	215	14	Pernambuco	To order
bg Hnas.	241	15	High seas	In distress
<i>Italian</i>				
bk Edwige	626	Nov. 19	Mrselles.	In distress
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk ...	312	Dec. 2	B. Aires	G. Guilzen &
bk Nelson	574	6	Cardiff	L. Johansen &
bk Homewood	122	10	Cardiff	Harland & F.
bg ...	122	11	Guleague	Azevelo & Co.
bk Cr. Server	607	16	Cardiff	A. Edmondson &
bk Lillesand	214	17	London	H. Stoltz & C.
bg ...	307	22	Cardiff	Mess. Maritime
bg Finvid	257	30	Masina	Phelps Bros &
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bk ...	359	Oct 27	Rosario	V. Leone, M. &
bk Maria	560	Dec 10	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos &
bk Margerita	360	14	Oporto	Veiga Pinto &
bk ...	560	Dec 10	Oporto	Veiga Pinto &
bk Renosa	586	Dec 26	Concepcion	Fris. Hern. &
<i>Swedish</i>				
lug ...	100	Dec 25	Rosario	J. de Souza &

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	MARKS	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
339,675,100 000	339,478,900 000	} Apolices do Jan. July.	5 1/2	200—1,000	960 000	958 000—960 000
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000		5 1/2	1,000 000	1,210 000	1,190 000—1,210 000
1,158,000 000	1,197,000 000	do do	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,120 000	—
159,000 000	119,600 000	do do	4 1/2	1,000 000	98 00	—
30,000,000 000	30,657,500 000	Gold Loan of 1868 Apr., Oct.	4 1/2	1,000 000	—	—
17,880,000 000	18,000,000 000	do do Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	4 1/2	1,000 000	—	—
10,212,100 000	7,989,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro. Jan. July.	6 1/2	200—500	—	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,430,300 000	Brasil June, Dec.	5 1/2	100 000	100 00	—
—	4,788,000 000	Credito Real do Brazil Jan. July.	6 1/2	100 000	72 1/2 00	71 1/2 00—73 1/2 00
—	21,138 000	do do do do	6 1/2	100 000	63 000	—
—	5,097,500 000	do de S. Paulo Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	100 000	81 00	92 500—93 250
—	6,680,100 000	(Predial) do do May, Nov.	6 1/2	100 000	79 00	—

[illegible]

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

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Watson Ritchie & Co.
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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

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RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "

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Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000
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Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 15	Trent.	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$148	\$78 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 500,000

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:
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Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President: Visconde de Figueiredo
Managing Director: Edward Herdman, Esq.

This bank draws on
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Bank of Spain, Madrid
Bank of Italy, Rome
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Banco d'Anvers, Antwerp
Banco de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
Banco de Valparaíso, Valparaíso
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With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will entertain every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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